

SHAKE-UP FACES 470 CUSTOMS MEN HERE

To-Night's Weather—UNSETTLED.

To-Morrow's Weather—UNSETTLED.

THE EVENING WORLD
WALL STREET
FINAL EDITION

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"Circulation Books Open to All."

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CROOKS' TOTAL PRISON TERMS 200 YEARS

DAWES KEEPS ON CUSSING PINHEAD POLITICIANS WHO MUCKRAKE U. S. WAR RECORD

"Dirty Shame," He Tells Congress Committee, "To Raise Hell About Promotions."

PRAISE FOR PERSHING.

Doesn't "Believe a Damned Word" of Story About Unnecessary Loss of Life.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Turning sharply upon House Investigating Committee as a whole, Gen. Charles G. Dawes, former head of Army Supply Procurement Service in France, told one of them to-day that the value of their work had been rendered useless through injection of partisan politics.

"I bitterly resent this effort to reflect upon the entire army because some poor devil blundered in Switzerland," he shouted. "You cannot put a blotch on the army. What the hell do we go in for—to steal money? It was an American war and yet as a rule these committees try to bring in partisan politics."

"You could use your time investigating to a better advantage right here trying to save disgraceful Government waste. You could save more money for the people. But as to France you haven't got evidence to make a case if one existed, and I don't believe it does."

WON'T BLACKEN THE NAME OF A SOLDIER.

"Don't let this thing go before the people as a partisan fight. Everybody wants to hear something bad about somebody else. I am not here to make charges that would blacken the name of a soldier who cannot come in to be heard."

Asked about grafters who followed the American Army to France, Gen. Dawes said:

"Yes they were there, some of the most despicable characters on earth, trying to help the army by selling it things it needed at exorbitant figures. There was one man we caught and reported. What's his name? Oh, what's the use? I am not a muckraker. He was a traitor and I wish we could have shot him."

There were many women at the hearing, but it didn't disturb the General, who swore constantly.

"Considering everything," he declared, "the record of accomplishment of the War Department in getting ready for war was a greater accomplishment than that of France or Great Britain in the same period of time. I don't believe you can pick

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"SAP" FROM TREE RUNS OUT OF TANK FULL OF WHISKEY

Pennsylvania Sheriff Finds an Odd Hiding Place for Moonshine Brand.

PITTSBURGH, Kan., Feb. 3.—SHERIFF'S liquor raiding party yesterday found a place of wood plugged into a hole in a big tree at a coal camp north of Pittsburgh.

When the plug was pulled out a tube was disclosed. Following the tube the raiders discovered that it connected with an eight-gallon cask of moonshine whiskey, concealed nearby.

The whiskey was pumped out through the tree when a customer appeared.

FRANCE TO INSIST ON FULL PAYMENT BY THE GERMANS

Premier Briand Tells Chamber of Deputies the Allies Are United.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—France still intends to see that Germany is made to pay her debt in full, if her economic condition permits of such payment, Premier Briand informed the Chamber of Deputies to-day in presenting the declaration of his ministry on the reparations question.

The decision of the Supreme Council, M. Briand explained, meant "the payment of Germany to the limit of her economic capacity, the principal measure toward which is the development of her exportations."

The definite plan which the Allied conference had in view at their meeting was to verify and fix the exact total of Germany's exports, and the general result of the conference was to avoid a paradoxical situation in which Germany's foreign trade would thrive through deliveries of her products to the Allies, to the detriment of Allied industries.

The Premier's statement was received with great attention, but there was absolute silence in the chamber until the end, when slight applause broke out. The sitting was suspended to enable M. Briand to read the same declaration in the Senate.

The session was resumed an hour later, but it was not expected that the interpellations would be completed and a vote reached on approval of the declaration before to-morrow.

A comparative table of taxation in Germany and three of the Allied countries—Great Britain, France and Italy—is used to show Germany's ability to bear a greater burden in a joint statement issued to-day by the various delegations of experts who participated in the Brussels conference.

The per capita taxes, except local, charged for the current fiscal year in Germany are 999 marks, in France, 999 francs, in Italy 200 lire and in Great Britain 422, the statement says.

On the basis of yesterday's New York exchange rates the per capita tax in dollars in Germany is \$7.30, in France \$28.08, in Italy \$7.34 and in Great Britain \$8.87.

Tax receipts for the current year in Germany amount to \$8,596,000,000 marks; in France 15,471,000,000 francs; in Italy 7,400,000,000 lire, and in Great Britain 41,032,150,000.

NEW PACKER PLAN IS TO BE REPORTED

House Committee Adopts Substitute Dividing Control of the Business.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Favorable report was ordered to-day by the House Agriculture Committee on a substitute plan for the Senate bill for Federal regulation of the meat industry. Under the substitute, control of meat packers would be vested in the Department of Agriculture and the stock yards would be placed under the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The committee voted to ask for a special rule to expedite the legislation in the House.

SING SING TERMS OF 200 YEARS IN CRIME ROUND UP

Highway Robbers and Burglars, Many Ex-Convicts, Are Sentenced.

NO LENIENCY SHOWN.

"I Have No Use for Elmira Reformatory," Declares Judge Rosalsky.

Prison sentences aggregating more than 200 years were handed out to men convicted of highway robbery and burglary by Judge Otto Rosalsky in General Sessions to-day. Many of them had been convicted before. Lawyers for the first offenders appealed to Judge Rosalsky to send the defendants to Elmira Reformatory, but the pleas were refused.

"I have no use for Elmira," said Judge Rosalsky. "A man sent to Elmira usually comes out a worse criminal than when he entered the reformatory. The fault with that system is that the jaws are not sufficiently flexible. The Board of Parole has more power over the criminal confined there than the Judge who is familiar with the circumstances surrounding the case."

John Doherty, alias John Holt, an ex-convict, was sentenced to fifteen years for highway robbery. He held up Miss Charlotte Downey at Park Avenue and 126th Street on Oct. 28 and got \$5,000, the payroll of the Caroline Laundry of No. 110 East 129th Street.

James Stewart, a chauffeur, of No. 1891 First Avenue, was given twenty years. Stewart drove a "handit car" and robbed the cash registers and patrons of Chinese restaurants.

Louis Teichman, twenty-three, No. 178 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, who held up and robbed Louis Kuleh, fifteen, of No. 938 Park Avenue, Manhattan, of \$36 at the point of a revolver, was given ten years.

James Smith, twenty-five, No. 507 West 40th Street, who held up a baker shop at No. 438 West 48th Street on November 21 and fired at his pursuers, was given ten to twenty years.

John Shannon, No. 322 Tenth Avenue, pleaded guilty to third-degree burglary and was sentenced to five years. Shannon was shot by a policeman while trying to escape from a warehouse at No. 541 West 22d Street with \$15,000 in his possession.

Other sentences were: Michael McDonough, convicted of robbery in the first degree, twenty years; James Porter, Asad Ganin, William Carstein and John Bataglio, robbery in the first degree, ten to twenty years; William Sallino, a first offender, first degree robbery, eight years six months to eighteen years; Paul Burkowski, grand larceny, four to ten years; Edward Angel, No. 153 East 124th Street, two years and not more than four years for robbery; Edward Hersh, No. 130 West 94th Street, third degree burglary, three years and six months; Albert Russo, assault in second degree, two years and six months to four years and fined \$1,000.

Harry La Porte and Salvatore Diola pleaded guilty to assault. La Porte was sentenced to not less than two years and six months; Diola to six months and not more than three years.

"GAS" DROPS ANOTHER CENT

Standard Cuts the Wholesale Price to 20 Cents a Gallon.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey to-day announced an additional reduction of one cent a gallon in the price of gasoline in New Jersey, making the wholesale price 20 1/2 cents.

The price in Louisiana was reduced 2 cents a gallon, making the wholesale price 21 1/2 cents.

Emily Knowles Spiker Is Happy With Brother Of "War Baby's" Father



MRS. PEARLEY SPIKER, MRS. EMILY KNOWLES SPIKER AND GUY SPIKER.

Sociological Experiment of International Interest Is Regarded as Success.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 3.—Guy Spiker and his English wife, Emily Knowles Spiker, whose marriage last February to the brother of the father of her "war baby" aroused international discussion, said to-day the marriage had been successful. The first anniversary of their wedding will be celebrated Sunday evening at the home of Pearley Spiker, No. 3053 East Baltimore Street.

The sociological experiment, for which failure was freely predicted, was the outcome of a war romance between Pearley Spiker and the then Miss Knowles, a London girl.

Pearley was an aviator in the United States forces when he met Miss Knowles, and later acknowledged being the father of her child. The "love triangle" grew into a pentagon, with Pearley Spiker the erring husband; the former Miss Knowles the affinity; Cora M. Spiker the forsaking wife; Guy Spiker the protector of his family name, and the child, now legally Alfred Ray Spiker, forming the fifth angle.

"We are living happily together, our first year of married life has been a joy, and next Sunday we will celebrate our first anniversary with a family dinner here."

Mrs. Spiker was standing in the doorway of her sister-in-law's home, and although she looked thinner than she did when she first came to this country and married Guy Spiker, her color was fresher and she seemed to be in vigorous health.

America, evidently, had used her well. By her side was her child Ray, now a year and four months old—pink, round, healthy boy, dressed in robust rompers and with a merry smile. In one hand he had a half-filled milk bottle and with the other he tapped on the glass to the door and smiled innocently at the visitor.

Behind Mrs. Spiker was Mrs. Cora M. Spiker, whose welcoming of her husband's affinity to her home had caused her to be called a "super-woman" and a "sub-normal woman."

She sought repeatedly to end the interview by drawing her sister-in-law in the house, but Mrs. Guy would not be so easily won.

Three corners loaded with police were attacked five half night, several homes being shown at them. The officers on horse returned the first two civilians being wounded. A constable in plain clothes who was going along Trinity Street was shot dead during the evening.

BRINDELL SCORED BY MR. UNTERMYER IN CLOSING SPEECH

Would Rather See 500 Convicts Set Free Than Give Labor Czar Liberty.

WORSE THAN FOOTPAD.

Methods of Extortion Practised by Labor Boss Did Not Involve Risk of Violence.

The closing chapter of the trial of Robert P. Brindell for using his power as President of the Building Trades Council for extortion began to-day. Samuel Untermyer, obviously suffering from the illness which caused him to retire from the courtroom yesterday, mumbled up the evidence for the prosecution.

Mr. Untermyer showed early in his testimony every bit as minutely as did Martin W. Littleton in his four and a half hour argument for Brindell. This made it seem likely that he would finish late this afternoon, after which Justice McAvoy would charge the jury and commit the case to them about dinner hour.

Mr. Untermyer brushed aside Mr. Littleton's vitriolic charges of having built up a case out of public prejudice and clamor for a scapegoat for housing hardships.

"I am without any personal feeling against this man here," Mr. Untermyer said, pointing to Brindell. "But after the work in which I have been engaged for many weeks and the study of the data which has been gathered, I do believe most earnestly that for the public good he should go to prison."

RATHER 500 CONVICTS FREE THAN BRINDELL.

"I believe, gentlemen, that it would be better to let five hundred men from the prisons of this State to roam at large and do their will than to allow this man to be free to continue the iniquity which he had planned and begun to turn to greedy profit. Those criminals could at least be controlled and restrained by the police, but they could not restrain Brindell, for he has got the police."

The programme by which Brindell built up a union of houseworkmen to displace the Polish and Zerkow unions was the "most vile and vicious use of tyranny in labor history." He referred to the statement that Brindell formed the new union partly to find work for ex-servicemen by quoting from Samuel Johnson: "Patrician is the last refuge of a scoundrel."

Mr. Untermyer devoted more than an hour to describing the meetings between Max Aronson and Brindell on the day of the crime which is charged.

"Your ordinary footpad and highwayman on the streets of the city is a brave and moderate man compared with the man who plunders by such a weapon as this."

"Your street robber takes a chance. He may meet resistance; he must be content with what his victim has in

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38 CUSTOMS INSPECTORS AT THIS PORT ARE INVOLVED IN BRIBE-TAKING SCANDAL

Six Already Dismissed, the Others Suspended—Entire Force of 470 Under Investigation—Collector Newton Pities the Men Exposed to Temptation by Passengers.

Earl B. Barnes, Assistant United States Attorney, declared to-day that most of the evidence involving thirty-eight Customs Inspectors and examiners at this port in charges of graft had been submitted to him and that as soon as the cases were complete they would be submitted to the Federal Grand Jury and warrants issued for the arrest of the accused men.

The fact that thirty-two Inspectors and examiners have been suspended or have charges pending against them and that six others have been dismissed from the service was revealed by Byron R. Newton, Collector of the Port, who returned to-day from a conference in Washington with Secretary Houston and other officials on what promises to be a wide-spread scandal.

The charges against the customs inspectors involve bribery, or, as Collector Newton describes it, "soliciting and receiving gratuities from ocean passengers at the time of the examination of their baggage, these gratuities ranging from \$1 to several hundred dollars."

The Collector said that the practice was "general" among the 470 inspectors under his supervision and that the more flagrant cases would be sent to the Federal Grand Jury.

Mr. Newton's statement said that "although the investigation has been in progress only a short time it has revealed a deplorable condition on the pier, and it is predicted that startling disclosures may come in a few days."

The smuggling of liquor, Collector Newton admitted, figures in the revelations, but not to an overshadowing extent.

It is indicated that a reorganization of the whole customs inspection service here may be necessary. Mr. Newton said new charges against inspectors are being made daily. Many of the inspectors and examiners, it is charged, make a practice of calling at the residences or offices of passengers the day following the examination of their baggage at the pier and thus receive larger "tips" than are usually given at the piers.

Receiving money or anything of value by a customs officer in connection with the examination of baggage is an indictable offense, Mr. Newton said the practice had grown alarmingly since the war. He would not place an estimate on the value of goods that may have been smuggled in this way, but said it might run up into hundreds of thousands of dollars.

"The outside force on the pier is under the immediate control and direction of Thomas E. Rush, Supervisor of the Port. Mr. Rush declined to see reporters, saying they would have to get their information from the Collector."

"This is the hardest task I ever had to perform," said Collector Newton, "because it involves many men fundamentally honest but who have been drawn in or have drifted into this situation because of conditions or environment. There has been lax and loose discipline for some time in the outside force on the pier, and there is a growing tendency, especially among wealthy persons, to offer large gratuities."

"Many of these men now in the net I pity profoundly because they are victims of a system and conditions for which others are responsible."

William H. Edwards, Collector of Internal Revenue, said his office was not concerned in any way with this situation in Mr. Newton's office.

HEAD OF THE FIRM OF COWPERTHWAIT IS TO MARRY AT 72

Bride Is Miss Elizabeth Mary Stewart, Friend of Years' Standing.

John Howard Cowperthwait, seventy-two years old, living in Englewood, N. J., and senior member of the firm of Cowperthwait & Sons of Chatham St. and 11th Street and Third Avenue, obtained a marriage license to-day to wed Miss Elizabeth Mary Stewart, twenty years his junior, of No. 1 West 4th Street. The wedding will take place to-morrow at the home of the bride. The bridegroom and his bride will go to Palm Beach on their honeymoon.

"The bride has been a friend of the family for many years," said Walter B. Cowperthwait to-day to a reporter for The Evening World. "My father is very spry for his years and does not look to be seventy-two years old."

The furniture firm of which Mr. Cowperthwait is senior member was established in 1807. The ownership has remained in the Cowperthwait family since its inception. John Howard Cowperthwait was one of the several New York merchants who composed the "millionaire" party which sailed on the Adriatic July 15, 1918. The combined wealth of the merchants totaled far above \$200,000,000. Mr. Cowperthwait has long been considered an authority and analyst on finance and business. In a resolution offered to the New York Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Cowperthwait demanded that the Administration and Congress increase our national defenses.

Robbers Get \$10,000 From Florida Bank.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 3.—Robbers blew open the safe of the State bank at Largo, sixteen miles south of here, early to-day and got away with \$10,000. The cashier who lived alone in the bank was held up by two of the bandits. All telephone and telegraph wires leading from the town had been cut.

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